

# WEATHER

Washington, Oct. 24.  
Threatening Saturday;  
Sunday probably show-  
ers.

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## CAPITAL BELIEVES DAVIS AGAINST TREATY OF PEACE; ARBITRARY ACT OF MINERS CASTS SHADOW OVER LAND; WHEELER PUTS QUESTION OF VERACITY UP TO GOMPERS

### PROPOSED TREATY OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

#### LABOR LEADER IS TO CALL MEETING FOR CONFERENCE

Public Group Adjourns  
After Writing Letter  
of Explanation

#### VOTING METHOD CHOICE OF ALL

Says Head of Federa-  
tion Purposely Mis-  
states Facts for Ob-  
vious Reason

Washington, Oct. 24.—The public group of the industrial conference adjourned this morning after preparing a letter to the president recommending that the work of the conference be carried on but not by the public group as constituted when the conference broke up.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who was chairman of the labor group in the conference, announced today that he would call a national conference of labor leaders in Washington in early November to consider what labor's course shall be as a result of the negative outcome of the conference.

These are the leading developments in what may be termed the aftermath of the industrial conference which was dispersed yesterday.

It was stated tonight that the letter prepared by the public group as a statement of its recommendations to the president is virtually the embodiment of a report made by a sub-committee of which John D. Rockefeller Jr. was chairman.

The members of the public group gave Mr. Rockefeller the credit of preparation of what was today characterized as a proposed treaty of industrial peace.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the public group, said that he would present the letter to the president this evening, but that until it had reached the president no statement could be made as to its contents, and that it would have to be given out from the White House.

While the members of the committee would not state what their specific recommendations were as to how the work of the industrial conference should be carried on, they said that they felt that the public group could not appropriately carry on the work.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE.  
The view was expressed that as the public group represented only one-third of the conference, it could hardly work as a representative body in endeavoring to carry out the original purpose for which the industrial conference was called.

The other members of the committee, which was headed by Mr. Rockefeller, were Miss Ida Tarbell, author of the history of the Standard Oil company, John Spargo, socialist; Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, and Ward M. Burgess, of Omaha.

The public group devoted its discussion in part to whether the subject of high cost of living should be taken up by a future conference and to the recommendation of Secretary of Labor Wilson and Gavin McNab regarding the creation of national boards in industry to adjust labor disputes.

One of the reasons for the view that the public group should not carry on the work of the industrial conference was a financial one. Expenses of the delegates in the employer and the labor groups were paid by the bodies they represented, but the members of the public group paid their own expenses during the three weeks they have been here.

President Gompers' announcement that a national conference of labor leaders would be held in November was made after the receipt of a telegram from the Illinois State Federation of Labor, urging that such a conference be held.

#### Right to Organize Neither Denied Nor Assailed

Washington, Oct. 24.—The report to the president of the public group of the industrial conference, signed by Bernard M. Baruch as chairman, was made public at the White House late tonight.

The public group recommends that the president select a small committee to prepare a program covering the important problems which the industrial conference undertook to solve, with a view to the calling of another general conference of capital, labor and the public.

The report suggests that Secretary of Labor Wilson's plan for establishing the machinery for conciliation and arbitration affords a possible basis for a solution of the immediate problem.

The report also declares that the conference did not reject the general principle of collective bargaining. The report is in part as follows:

"We deem it important to emphasize the fact that the conference did not, at any time, reject the principle of the right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. Neither the conference as a whole nor any group in the conference, opposed that right. The difficulty that arose and the issue upon which the conference failed to agree, was not upon the principle involved, but upon the method of making it effective."

"In our judgment, even this difficulty would not have been insurmountable, had the conference approached its task in another way. Obviously the important principle of collective bargaining cannot be sharply separated from other elements in the great problem of the relations between capital and labor. The only efficient method in our judgment is that of formulating a comprehensive and systematically developed program."

"We believe that the right of workers to organize for the purpose of collectively bargaining with their employers, through representatives of their own choosing, cannot be denied or assailed. As representatives of the public we can interpret this right only in the sense that wage earners must be free to choose what organization or association, if any, they will join for this purpose."

"The abrupt termination of the conference prevented any discussion in the conference of the important matter of the right of workers to strike and of the methods whereby, without destroying or impairing that right, the public interest may be adequately considered and protected."

"We respectfully suggest that a very great service could be rendered to the nation, to employers and employees alike, if in the department of labor, there were established a bureau for the purpose of gathering and making available accurate information concerning all such experiments and their results."

"As representatives of the general public we are of the opinion that the standards relating to the employment of women and children, advocated by the woman's division and the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, should be favorably considered."

The report was the result of the deliberations participated in by the following members of the public group: Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings, John D. Rockefeller Jr., John Spargo, C. E. Bradfield, Ward M. Burgess, Owen Young, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Henry S. Dennison, H. R. Endicot, Paul L. Felix, George Lord, Robert L. Jones, Gavin McNab, L. D. Sweet, Louis Tittus, Charles Edward Russell, Gertrude Barnum and Ida M. Tarbell.

The report itself was prepared by the following: John D. Rockefeller Jr., Ward M. Burgess, Thomas D. Jones, John Spargo and Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
TO INSURE PEACE

London, Oct. 24.—Hope that the league of nations would enable Great Britain to cut down her naval expenditure was expressed by Admiral Lord Beatty in a speech at Bristol. He said:

"Our great commitments make it necessary to insure against the unexpected. Such insurance has been provided in the past by fabulous expenditures in armaments. The peace-loving nations have crushed those threatening the peace of the world and we may now hope that the league of nations will provide a large measure of insurance in the future and that consequently we shall be able to limit the British navy to a size proportionate to our liabilities and interests."

"But we are dependent on the sea and must expect to make greater provision than any other nation for naval security."

### Armistice Committee on Lodging Issues Appeal to Citizens for Offers of Rooms for Visiting Soldiers, Nov. 10

Every woman who last summer volunteered to entertain one or more soldiers in her home during the homecoming celebration was called on last night by Mrs. Thomas Murrell, chairman of the committee on hospitality, to advise her whether they would now make similar arrangements for the armistice celebration, the week of November 10. Last summer's offer was not accepted by the committee because the soldiers did not remain in Richmond over night.

Mrs. Murrell declared that she believed the women of Richmond would be only too glad to entertain the former fighting men when they return here for their first reunion, and asked that she be advised immediately by post card, addressed to 17 East Grace street, whether she could expect the entertainment of the visitors.

All indications point to crowded facilities during the celebration and arrangements must be made for the state's hotels, many of whom would not feel able to pay hotel charges. Lists of the homes into which the soldiers will be received will be compiled as quickly as possible.

Plans for the reception and entertainment of these men were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the chairman of all the women's committees at the home of the general chairman, Mrs. G. T. Kern. After this conference Mrs. Kern announced the appointment of the chairman of standing committees, as follows:

Mrs. Stuart Michaux, associate chairman; Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, reception committee; Mrs. W. W. Sale, program committee; Mrs. St. George Bryan, entertainment committee; Mrs. H. Julian Myers Jr., amusement committee; Mrs. D. Hotchkiss, hall committee; Mrs. John Stewart Bryan, assisted by Miss Frances Scott, made presentation committee; Mrs. Charles P. Lee, registration committee; Mrs. Thomas Murrell, home hospitality; Mrs. C. Howard Lewis, badge committee; Mrs. A. P. Wilmer, Red Cross canteen workers committee; Captain Frederick Campbell, Red Cross Motor Corps committee; and Mrs. W. J. Judd, secretary and publicity chairman.

Mrs. H. Julian Myers Jr., as chairman of the amusement committee, will serve as a co-worker with Henry Schwarzschild, of the armistice celebration committee, and under her direction the women's popular contests will be conducted.

Assisting Mrs. Myers in the sale of society circus tickets at headquarters in the Army and Navy club will be Mrs. M. H. Asher, Mrs. Walter T. Allen and Mrs. R. O. Talley.

The committee announced with regret that its chairman, Mrs. Kern, will be unable to give more active service other than appointing members of committees, because she has not yet recovered from injuries received in an automobile accident last August. She is still confined to her room.

At this meeting the general plans for the celebration were outlined to the women's executive committee by Clyde W. Saunders and Henry Schwarzschild, chairman of the entertainment and amusement committees. The committee chairmen immediately started work on their plans and several meetings have been arranged. Of chief importance is that of the entertainment committee, which was called by Mrs. St. George Bryan to meet Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Jefferson Hotel.

Despite the rain, members of the finance committee appointed their working committees and the drive for the \$15,000 fund was launched with vigor yesterday and brought results. The committees are composed of representative business men, and are making a systematic canvass of the downtown section. The finance committee, headed by Harry Martin, appeals to the public for generous support in the plan to order that the money can be made available immediately.

Headquarters was the scene of great animation yesterday afternoon, several committees being in session arranging their plans, and many people calling to obtain tickets for the society circus that is to be staged in the Grays' armory. Plans for the big street features also are being shaped up and will be definitely arranged during the next few days.

Chairman H. T. Ezekiel, of the program committee, met with the members of other committees at 5 o'clock to work out and fix the hours of the various features in order that there will be no conflict in plans.

### SAY GOVERNOR DAVIS OPPOSED TO TREATY

Washington Believes He Would, If Given Opportunity, Do What Damage He Could to Democratic Plans

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Reports of the serious turn in the illness of Senator Thomas Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic leader, have been received with considerable interest here. If the senator were to die, it would be a bitter blow to the Democratic party in the senate.

It is a bitter opponent of the treaty. Hence it might be added to the anti-treaty following in the senate in the event that Senator Martin's illness should prove fatal at any time before the vote is taken.

Prohibition Agents Sent to Grand Jury

Oliver and Chase Charge Frame Up in Case—Main Witness Is Not Produced in Court.

J. J. Oliver and Lee Chase, inspectors for the State Prohibition Department, were sent on to the grand jury yesterday afternoon by Justice John J. Crutcher, after a lengthy hearing in police court, to answer charges of reporting whiskey and offering it for sale. Commissioner J. Sidney Peters furnished their bond for \$500 each.

The accused men were represented by Lewis H. Maclean, general counsel for the prohibition department, and State Senator G. Walter Mapp, of Accomac, author of the law which prohibits in Virginia traffic in opium spirits. Commonwealth's Attorney George E. Wise conducted the prosecution.

### President Acts On Threatened Coal-Miners' Strike

Vice-President Marshall to Entertain King of Belgium and Prince of Wales at Same Time.

Washington, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's condition was reported practically unchanged today. He continued to gain strength slowly, and was able to perform quite a bit of work in addition to examining some state papers he dictated a long letter to the conference of miners and operators with Secretary of Labor Wilson in an attempt to avert the threatened coal strike.

The official word on the president's condition today was the text of the following bulletin:

"The president continues slowly to gain in strength. There is nothing additional to report this morning."

The president had the prohibition enforcement act before him today, but had taken no action on it by tonight. If he does not sign it it will automatically become a law October 28.

In view of the president's activities of the past few days, however, it is believed that Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, will call a halt for fear that the president's labors will affect his condition. His stock of strength, it was said, is still at low ebb, and liable to exhaustion at any time. For this reason his physicians have to exercise unusual caution in guarding him against undue activity.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO ENTERTAIN ROYALTY

Washington, Oct. 24.—The illness of the president will not interfere with the visit of the Prince of Wales to Washington or modify the arrangements which have been made for his stay in the United States. It was definitely announced today. His stay in Washington, however, will be shorter than originally intended.

According to an unofficial announcement today, the visit of the Prince of Wales will correspond to that of the King of Belgium and will be under the same circumstances. The king is due here Monday and will remain three days. While in the city he will be the guest of Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall.

The illness of the president makes it impossible for him to receive guests at the White House.

The vice-president will also have the Prince of Wales as his guest. Other members of the royal party will be entertained at the British embassy.

### Mass Meeting Here of Episcopalians

Great Gathering at Holy Trinity Church, With Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton the Principal Speaker.

A mass meeting of all the Episcopal churches in Richmond will be held tomorrow night at Holy Trinity church. The purpose of the meeting is to awaken a keener interest in the national-wide campaign now being conducted by the Episcopal church. Rectors of the various churches and many leading business and professional men of the city will be present to take part in the exercises.

The principal speaker at the meeting will be Rev. Dr. Robert Patton, a Virginian, and one of the most widely known of the many Christian workers now exercising their efforts throughout the country.

The meeting will be open to all, and it is likely that Holy Trinity will be crowded with a notable gathering.

When war intensified and increased the needs there was born the conception of a great campaign that would give every member of the Episcopal church a vision of those needs, and mobilize them for a united answer.

Men were sought to carry out this campaign. And first was sought a leader—one who could plan and inspire.

He was found in the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton, now national director of the nation-wide campaign. Fifteen years ago a young clergyman began to travel up and down the United States for the Episcopal church. In his mind was an idea. "Don't organize a church people in campaigns for money. Organize them for education in the world's needs and the world's responsibility, and when they understand these, they will give gladly."

This was his idea. That young clergyman was Dr. Patton. In fifteen years he has carried this idea over five hundred thousand miles, through everyone of the eighty-seven dioceses of the Episcopal church. He organized campaigns, here and there, that were practical. Primarily, they were educational campaigns, and as the result of them more money came to Bishop Lloyd.

When the church sought a leader for the great campaign of all its dioceses, the answer came: "Use Patton."

Inquiry was made. Those who knew him—and he has, perhaps, a wider circle of acquaintances than any other man in the Episcopal church—said that he had the power of winning and holding the confidence of men; that he had the power of seeing clearly the whole

### COAL MINERS' STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN NOW

#### Tweedledum and Tweedledee in the Miners' Conference

Washington, Oct. 24.—Thomas T. Brewster, head of the coal operators, tonight made this statement to Universal Service before his departure to St. Louis:

"Just before the operators left the meeting the miners were haggling with Secretary Wilson over the president's proposition and were addressing all their remarks to him. I heard in mind that prior to this we had accepted the president's proposal in its entirety. We retired from the room with the secretary's permission. There was nothing discourteous in what we did. I think the statement made by Secretary Wilson covers the matter."

The following statement was issued by the officers of the United Mine Workers of America tonight: "When the coal operators walked out of the conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson in such an abrupt, discourteous and offensive manner, they did exactly what they set out deliberately to do in the first place; they forced the bituminous coal miners of the United States to strike."

"The miners offered in the conference with Secretary Wilson and the operators to enter upon negotiation without reservations of any kind with a sincere desire to negotiate a contract, but the operators flatly refused to do so. Therefore, we charge that the full responsibility for whatever may be the result or the consequences must rest on the operators because of their stubborn determination that no new agreement should be reached."

Knowing that the operators were so set against the making of a new agreement, the miners accepted the two propositions made by President Wilson—one for negotiation and the other for arbitration—the operators would prevent a contract by negotiation and then throw the entire matter into arbitration. Such an arbitration would be a long drawn out proceeding, deliberately made so by the operators.

It was entirely possible for the miners and the operators to negotiate a new agreement before the first day of November. If the operators had been willing to meet the miners in a fair, honest effort to do so.

But we find that the only remedy left to us is a suspension of work to obtain better conditions and wages. We did not want a strike. But when conditions became unbearable, as miners make do what the great American people do when they are oppressed. They must assert their manhood. They have no fear as to the outcome. Nor do we have any fear but that the American people will see the justice of our position and our action."

OPERATORS AGREE

As soon as the operators announced their willingness to stand by the president's letter and to begin negotiations and, moreover, to negotiate if the negotiations failed, they left the conference room. The miners, however, with Secretary Wilson and told him that they were sorry they could not begin negotiation until they knew whether or not the negotiations would end successfully or unsuccessfully and the conference was adjourned without date.

When the miners emerged, Lewis put the blame for the strike on the shoulders of the operators. "They bolted the meeting," he said, "without the consent of the secretary. They took French leave."

Secretary Wilson, however, said nothing of the operators bolting the meeting when he dictated a statement to the correspondents of what had transpired. His statement follows:

"The operators agreed to accept the proposal of the president in its entirety and to proceed to negotiate and if they failed to come to an agreement to submit to arbitration—the mines to be continued in operation, pending an adjustment."

"The miners interpreted the letter of the president to mean that they were to man two separate proposals. They were willing to accept the first, that is, to negotiate."

"The operators said that having expressed their willingness to accept the proposal of the president in its entirety, they held themselves ready to proceed with the negotiations and arbitration whenever called upon by the secretary of labor or the miners' scale committee and with that statement they withdrew."

"The miners remained and expressed their regret that negotiations could not be proceeded with but declined to go further and to proceed with negotiations until it was determined that the results of the negotiations would be successful or unsuccessful. The conference was adjourned without date."

600,000 EFFECTED

Six hundred thousand men will be directly affected by the coal strike and every household and industry in the country will feel the pinch of suffering if it continues in operation for any length of time.

As head of the mine workers' union Mr. Lewis made this statement tonight:

### DESPITE APPEAL FROM PRESIDENT CONFERENCE ENDS

Efforts of Secretary of Labor Fail to Bring Settlement

### LEWIS DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

Chief of Workers Says Operators Are to Blame for Tie-Up on November 1

Washington, Oct. 24.—The coal strike called for November 1 is a certainty.

In the face of an eleventh hour appeal dictated from his sick bed by President Wilson and all the strenuous efforts of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been striving for a week to bring together the operators and representatives of the bituminous miners, the conference broke up tonight.

"The responsibility for this action is not ours. We disclaim the responsibility," said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as he left the American Red Cross headquarters, where the sessions were held. Then he added dramatically:

"The strike order stands and the strike will occur on November 1." The situation at the finish, however, was this:

The president's letter was read by Secretary Wilson to both factions. The president advanced two propositions—one was that both sides begin negotiations and that, if negotiations failed, the second proposition was to proceed with arbitration but that at all events the mines be continued in operation. The operators announced they accepted the president's letter without reservation. The miners were willing to accept only the first of the president's proposals, that is, to proceed with negotiations and this is where the break occurred.

As soon as the operators announced their willingness to stand by the president's letter and to begin negotiations and, moreover, to negotiate if the negotiations failed, they left the conference room. The miners, however, with Secretary Wilson and told him that they were sorry they could not begin negotiation until they knew whether or not the negotiations would end successfully or unsuccessfully and the conference was adjourned without date.

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